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PRICE LIST

OF

CALIFORNIA BULBS.

CARL PURDY

COLLECTOR AND GROWER,

UKIAH, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

(Copyrighted 1896, by Carl Purdy.)

SAN DIEGO
THE C. R. ORCUTT PUBLISHING HOUSE, PRINTERS.

C. VENUSTUS.

C. PULCHELLUS.

TO THE TRADE.

This list of Californian native bulbs includes those species best for the general trade. For rare sorts customers are referred to a special list, which will be sent on application.

I make a specialty of Californian bulbs, growing largely, and through collectors reaching all parts of the Pacific Coast of the United States.

QUALITY.—The bulbs offered are above medium grade, even in size, and with no small or imperfect ones. Extras to cover all deficiencies are always sent. In the selection and packing of bulbs the greatest of care is taken.

GUARANTEES.—I guarantee that all bulbs shall reach purchaser in first-class condition, and will make good any loss in transit whether from breakage of package or decay. ☞ Claims for damages must be made within five days after receipt of goods, and will be allowed either by replacing the bulbs or by deducting the price from bill, at my option.

GROWN IN CULTIVATION.—The largest part of my orders will be filled from bulbs of my own raising; these are larger, solider, and better ripened than collected bulbs. ☞ The collected bulbs used will be first-class.

DATE OF RIPENING AND SHIPMENT.

Many bulbs are ready by July 1st, and if desired I can make shipments of such at that date. Unless otherwise ordered, I make my main shipment about August 1st, and send later sorts as they come in. Customers will save trouble by noting the dates after each sort in list. Alpine and Northern sorts bloom late (August and September), and cannot be shipped earlier.

SUPPLIES.—Unless otherwise noted, my supplies are equal to any probable demand. I make a point of filling all orders if it is any way possible. I grow from 200,000 to 300,000 California bulbs annually.

EXTRA SIZES.—I have a few immense bulbs of each sort at 30 per cent above list rate per 100.

LARGE LOTS.—Special prices on large lots of any sort.

CARRIAGE.—I deliver all bulbs within the United States free of freight and express charges, ~~except Lilies, Trilliums and Camassia Cusickii.~~ I deliver all foreign orders at New York, ~~with above~~ exceptions.

Few of the bulbs native to California are good for spring planting, and nearly all thrive better if planted in the early fall. I keep stocks until November 1st.

TERMS.

To unknown correspondents, cash with order, less five per cent.

To known correspondents, all bills due January 1st.

DISCOUNTS.—Statements rendered at end of each month, with a discount of one per cent per month from date to January 1st.

REMITTANCES.—Please remit by money order on Ukiah, Cal., or by draft on New York or San Francisco. Foreign money orders should be drawn on Cloverdale, Cal.

SIGHT DRAFTS.—Bills not settled by February 1st, are subject to sight draft without further notice. Customers in ordering are understood to accept this condition.

BRODIÆA.

These are handsome hardy bulbous plants of the Pacific slope of the United States. They have a few grassy radical leaves, and one or several slender stalks terminating in either an open umbel, or a dense umbellate head. Reliable bloomers, growing well in almost any soil or under any conditions. Perfectly hardy in the Eastern United States and in Europe. The bulbs are easily kept dry for months, and are not at all subject to decay, and do not bruise readily, good points from dealer's standpoint.

SECTION I.	₱ 100	₱ 1000
Brodiæa laxa (Blue Milla, Ithuriels Spear). A well grown plant of this fine species has a spreading umbel eight inches across, on a sixteen inch erect stalk, and from forty to fifty fine tubular flowers, from blue to deep purple in color. It forces well, and as a cut flower is fine and very lasting. Ready July 1st,	$1 00	$6 65
B. peduncularis. Like B. laxa, but fewer flowered, and having an immense umbel twenty to twenty-four inches across. Color, porcelain white. Ready July 1st,	1 00	6 65
B. lactea. Like B. laxa, in habit, but having a small umbel of many white flowers, banded with green. Ready July 1st,	1 00	6 65
B. lactea, Var. lilacina. I can highly recommend this fine new form, which is far larger and more vigorous than the type. With large flowers, white, richly suffused with lilac. Ready July 1st,	2 25	15 00
B. ixioides. Of same habit as B. laxa. Flowers a fine yellow, banded with brown. Ready July 1st,	1 00	6 65
B. ixioides Var. minor (Hort). A pretty dwarf with yellow flowers, dark band and blue anthers. Ready July 1st,	2 25	15 00

SECTION II.

Flowers in umbels, usually several stalks to each bulb. The blossoms broad funnelform, of a peculiar thick waxy texture. Very lasting.

B. Grandiflora. Very showy, fine, large deep purple flowers. Ready August 1st,	1 00	6 65

	₱ 100	₱ 1000
B. Californica. A new species introduced by me in 1895. It is like B. Grandiflora but much larger in every way. Large, waxy pink to rose purple flowers. Ready July 1st	$3 00	$20 00
B. Orcuttii. Handsome, smaller blue flowers in close umbels. Ready August 1st,	3 00	20 00
B. filifolia. Similar and pretty. Ready August 1st,	3 00	20 00
B. stellaris. A beautiful plant. The bulbs producing several many flowered umbels, the flowers deep blue with a waxy white center. Forming a low star-like clump. Ready July 1st,	1 50	10 00
B. minor. A dwarf from B. grandiflora. Ready July 1st,	2 25	15 00
B. terrestris. A miniature form, with small rose purple flowers with yellow center, stems very short and the flowers often seeming to rest on the ground. A good novelty. Ready July 15th,	2 25	15 00

SECTION III.

CALIFORNIA HYACINTHS.

B. capitata. A tall, early bloomer, with handsome deep violet flowers in head, on long slender stalks. Ready July 1st,	1 00	6 65
B. capitata. Var. alba. This splendid waxy white form is a genuine acquisition. There is no purer white in nature. It should be grown exclusively. Ready July 1st,	2 40	18 00
B. capitata Var. B. multiflora. Var. parviflora. } A very floriferous form of B. capitata, low growing with several stalks. The flowers are exactly the color of the English violet, and a bunch of them could be readily passed for them. Ready July 1st,	1 50	10 00
B. multiflora (true). A tall species with fine purple flowers. Ready July 15th,	1 50	10 00
B. congesta. Three feet high when well grown. Large violet purple heads. Ready July 15th,	1 50	10 00

SECTION IV.

STROPHOLIRION.

~~**Brodiæa volubilis.**~~ (Twining Hyacinth). No more striking novelty has been introduced of late years. Like B. congesta in bulbs and leaf. The stem begins twining as the tiny flower bud appears, and when it is developed the loose umbel of beautiful waxy pink flowers is borne aloft three to five feet from the ground. The flower stem can be twined in odd arrangements. ~~Ready July 15th. Large Bulbs.~~	10 ~~1 50~~	1.00 ~~30 00~~

RRODIÆA COCCINEA—FLORAL FIRE CRACKER.

SECTION V.

BREVOORTIA.

Brodiæa coccinea, (the floral fire cracker). Well described by cut. Flowers 1 and 1½ to 2 inches long, a rich glowing crimson, tipped with pea green. One of the best of novelties, and a very striking plant. Good solid bulbs. Ready August 1st. ₱100 $2 25 ₱1000 $15 00

SECTION VI.

B. Howellii. Small and milky white to blue, but very pretty. Possibly identical with B. Douglasii.
Garden grown, ready July 15th, 4 50 30 00
Collected bulbs ready September 15th, 4 50 30 00

~~**Brodiæa Howellii, Var. lilacina.**~~ A splendid new thing from the State of Washington. Described in London Garden as follows: "Fine deep green foliage at time of flowering. Sturdy stem two feet high, crowned by large flat umbels of nicely shaped flowers of a very delicate blending of milky white and lilac blue." Flowers very lasting. Illustrated by colored plate in Garden, December 15th, 1894. Ready Sept. 1, 10 —
~~Garden grown bulbs, ready July 15th, 4 50 30 00~~
~~Collected bulbs, ready September 15th, 4 50 30 00~~

BLOOMERIAS.

Bloomeria aurea. The bloomerias are close to Brodiæa laxa in general character, but with flat open flowers, produced in great numbers. Light yellow. Easily grown and very pretty. It should be grown everywhere. Ready August 1st, 1 50 10 00

B. Clevelandii. Is of smaller growth with delicate yellow flowers. Ready August 1st, 3 00 20 00

MIXED BRODIÆAS.

I keep a splendid mixture of all of the Brodiæas in fine solid bulbs, sure to please. Ready July 15th, 90 6 00

CALOCHORTI.

SECTION I.

~~Mariposa.~~ This is a group whose elegance of form and fine coloring give them a high rank in the garden. Much attention is being given them in Europe and the leading floral papers speak of them in the highest terms. The bulb is small, the leaves grassy, the stem stiff and erect, but slender. The exquisitely molded flowers resemble in form the tulip, while the colorings are most beautiful and varied. Bulbs easily handled and light. I have the finest collection in the world, and spare no pains to secure new and rare forms.

GROUP I. SPLENDENS.

	₱ 100	₱ 1000
C. Splendens. Douglas. The type of the species is a tall and stately plant with large (2 to 3 inches across) pale lilac flowers, paler at center, and the lower half of the petals covered with long cobwebby hairs. Ready August 1st.	$3 00	$20 00
C. splendens, Douglas. Var atroviolacea (Hort). Tall and slender but flowers 1 to 1½ inches across, of a deep purple color with a dark spot in center. Good. Ready August 1st.	2 25	15 00
~~C. splendens, Douglas, rubra (Hort).~~ A grand new form as large as type but deep reddish purple with a dark purple spot at center. Ready August 1st.	~~3 00~~	20 00

GROUP II. VENUSTUS.

Butterfly Tulips. To this lovely group of Calochorti is properly applied the Spanish name Mariposa (butterfly); for their brilliantly colored flowers with eye-like spots on each petal and sepal, and other delicate markings with dots, lines and hairs, are strongly suggestive of the wings of a brilliantly colored butterfly. Botanists have variously divided this great group of allied forms between Calochortus luteus and C. venustus, ~~while C. Lyonii and C. clavatus belong in the same group~~. Botanically all can be considered as either all strains of one variable species or as a number of closely allied species. ~~In this list I treat all but C. Lyonii and the type of C. luteus as strains of C. venustus.~~

THE ROSEUS STRAIN.

~~Calochortus venustus Bentham. Var. roseus (Hort).~~ This is the type as described by Bentham, growing in the Coast Range of California. 6 to 10 inches high, stout. Petals broader than long, with a short, broad claw. Flowers 2 inches across of exquisite shading. Creamy white or suffused with lilac. A rose colored blotch at apex of petal, fine eye midway, red shadings on lower third of petal. Back of petal rich carmine. Well figured in Garden in '95. ~~Ready August 15th.~~	2 40	18 00
C. venustus, Bentham Var. sulphureus (Hort). Exactly like type but color clear yellow, rose blotch at top of petal as in roseus. This fine novelty offered by me for the first time. Supply not sure. ~~Ready August 15th.~~		10 00
C. venustus, Bentham Var. sanguineus (Hort). In this showy form the flowers are deep red with very dark eye, and without rose blotch at apex. ~~Ready August 1st.~~		10 00

C. venustus Bentham Var. purpurascens (Hort). The var. purpurascens as described by Baker is of the El Dorado strain and very different from the well marked strain which I have for years sold under this name. Flowers like var. roseus; fully three inches across, purplish lilac outside and top of petal, creamy white half

way, purple at center. A beautiful eye in middle of petal, but no rose blotch at apex. This strain is a strong vigorous grower, the best of all except C. Vesta. On each stock are several large offsets which soon form fine bulbs. It is natural to a rich, heavy, sticky clay, but thrives in any loam. Colored plate in Garden, 1895. $2 25 $15 00

THE EL DORADO STRAIN.

This lovely strain introduced and named by me in 1895 is botanically close to var. roseus, yet to the eye clearly distinct. It is of much taller growth, being from ten inches to three feet in height. Petals are narrower than long, drawing to a narrow claw, and giving quite a different outline from var. roseus. with its very broad petals and short, thick claw. In color it is unsurpassed. In the same locality it varies from white, through lilac, deep velvety purple, and reddish purple, to rich red, pink and salmon. All are marked with a showy eye, colored brown and with yellow, and beautifully dotted and lined. All have a showy red center, while to some is added a large gold blotch at apex of petal. There are also fine forms in cream and light yellow.

The different color forms also grow separately and I am able to furnish in reliable separate colors.

El Dorado strain, mixed selected bulbs. Giving them in the wide range in which they naturally occur, the white most frequent, next purple, while the red, salmon, and pink are rare. Ready August 1st. 2 25 15 00

I also have the separate colors.

C. venustus var. pictus. A fine color form of the El Dorado strain. Creamy white, brilliantly marked with or without gold blotch. There is a major and a minor form, both very beautiful. Described in Gardener's Chronicle, July 6, 1895; in colored plate, later in Garden. 4 50 30 00

El Dorado. Deep purple. A deep rich purple of a velvety lustre, a depth of color unsurpassed in any flower. 4 50 30 00

El Dorado red. A fine, rich red, a gem. 10 00 70 00

El Dorado. Gold blotched, deep purple. 10 00 70 00

El Dorado. Gold blotched, white. 5 00 30 00

OCULATUS STRAIN.

Calochortus venustus oculatus
Calochortus venustus citrinus.

These well known varieties differ only in color. With their variations they form a well marked strain. They have short, stiff stalks, one to three feet high, few to many flowers, with petals broad at apex and tapering to a narrow claw. Well grown plants produce flowers three to four inches across. Colors from white and cream, through lilac to purple, in oculatus. Buff, to deep lemon yellow and brown, in citrinus. The eye is prominent. Center

purplish in oculatus, brown in citrinus. A good grower and one of the very best species. ₱100 ₱1000

Var. oculatus in white to cream. $1 50 $10 00

Var. citrinus, a very superior strain in deep lemon yellow with black eye. 1 50 10 00

C. Vesta. This very clearly marked strain is not related to any of the others. I consider it the finest of all Calochorti. The habit is tall, strong and very vigorous. The immense flowers three to five inches across, are borne on long stalks and are numerous. Petals broad fan shaped with hairy gland across base, and a broad eye and band across middle. Color white, suffused with lilac to rose purple. Center red. Back of petal purple. It grows in any soil, from heavy wet clay to light loam, and is not subject to disease. It propagates rapidly, having several strong offsets each year, which in two years make large bulbs. Reports from Europe are that it succeeds where all others fail. This splendid species is what has been long desired: a hardy, vigorous Mariposa tulip, which everyone can easily grow. "The five forms of venestus are among the most beautiful. V. 'Vesta' the strongest and perhaps finest of all." Geo. F. Wilson in Garden. Ready August 1st.

Splendidly figured in Garden, July, 1895)

Described in Gardener's Chronicle, July, 1895.

Very large. 4 50 30 00

Good, 3 00 20 00

Vesta White. A pure white form with fine yellow center. Each, 25 cents.

C. Luteus. This is a dwarfed species, with rather small full flower, a clear light yellow, brown lined at base. Supply certain. Ready July 15th. 1 50 10 00

C. luteus Var. concolor, Baker. Flowers very large, a clear, fine yellow, with no markings. One form with a narrow brown band above gland.

"C. luteus Concolor will be a grand addition with its strong habit and large clear yellow flowers." Robert Wallace, in Garden. Ready August 1st. 10 00

Colored plate in Gardener, 1895.

C. Lyonii. Gray. C. Catalinæ, Watson. C. Catalinæ was described from capsule only. A careful botanist has recently conclusively shown it to be the same as C. Lyonii, Gray. C. Catalinæ the older name, will have to be retained.

A lovely species between C. splendens and C. venustus. Habit of C. venustus. Flowers white to lilac, or deep lilac, very large and handsome, a large round black spot at base of each petal. Remarkable for blooming with the Star Tulip section, fully a month before other Mariposas. A splendid sort. 10 00

Supply uncertain. Ready August 1st.

GROUP III—WEEDII.

C. Weedii. This is one of the finest. The bulb is heavily coated with fibre, there is a single broad, radical leaf, and large flowers. Petals of a triangular outline, often square at the tip, clear orange yellow, finely dotted with brown, and lined with long silky hairs. There are also variations to light purple and brown. Ready August 1st. The type orange yellow, $4 50 $30 00
Pure white, 10 00

C. Plummerae (C. Weedii Var. Purpurascens). A queen among Calochorti. Of large size and full outline. In color a rich lavender purple, lined with long silky, yellow hairs. Ready August 1st. 7 50

C. Obispœnsis Lemmon. A unique form of C. Weedii in which the petals are less than one-half the length of sepals, densely covered with long brown hairs. Habit tall, slender and branching, very floriferous. A genuine novelty. Supply doubtful. 10 00

GROUP IV—DESERT SPECIES.

All of the Calochorti of this group are native to the arid regions. They have a scant ashy green foliage, and short, stiff, few flowered stems. The species bear much such relationship to each other as exists between the C. Venustus strains.

C. Flexuosus. Flowers a clear lilac. Habit flexuous. Ready August 1st, 10 00

C. Kennedyi. This "is the most brilliant and striking of all the Calochorti known to us," says a writer in the London Garden, who adds—"the dazzling scarlet of the flowers suggests the iodide of mercury, and as the plant proves to be what is called a good doer, it is certain to become popular. It has proved perfectly hardy in England, the bulbs having been in the open border drring the last three winters, and flowers have been produced in abundance during the summer. It grows about 18 inches high. The flowers are produced in umbels of 4 or 5, the outer segments being pale green on the outside, with white scarious margins. The inside is brilliant scarlet-red, the inner segments also brilliant scarlet except for a purple spot just above the base, bearded with a few tufted hairs; the anthers are dark purple." 10 00

C. Gunnisonii. A very fine species from Colorado. Light cream in color. Ready August 1st, 2 25 15 00

C. Leichtlinii. Alpine. A dazzling creamy white, with a dark eye. Ready September 15th. Fine bulbs, 3 00 20 00

C. Nuttallii. Widely sold as C. Gunnisonii. A strong grower, one to two feet high. Flowers showy, white banded with green on the back and prettily marked. Ready September 1st. Large bulbs, 4 50 30 00

C. Palmeri. A small species with bright lilac flowers. Ready August 1st, ₱100 $7 50 ₱1000

C. Macrocarpus. A strikingly beautiful species. Flowers a brilliant pale lavender, banded with green. The bulbs are very large. Ready September 1st, 4 50

GROUP V—MEADOW MARIPOSAS.

These are fine species from Oregon to Montana, growing in moist meadows and cold regions which promise exceptionally well for European culture. They are hardy, vigorous and little subject to disease. Flowers large and of handsome outline, stems flexuous and leafy. They have a capsule like the star tulips. and a single broad radical leaf.

C. Greeneii. A lovely species a foot or more. Petals lilac, barred with yellow, and deeply pitted. Lower half densely covered with long silky hairs. Supply not certain. Ready September 1st, $10 00

C. Howellii. Taller and stiffer, light yellow. Supply doubtful. 10 00

C. Nitidus. An exquisite species, with a grand lilac flower, having a large indigo blotch in middle of petal. A good grower. Supply good. Ready August 1st, garden grown, 4 50

C. longibarbatus. Much like C. Nitidus, purple. Supply not certain. Ready September 1st, 6 00

SECTION II. STAR TULIPS.

These have a single, long, shiny leaf often a foot long. The stalks are slender and usually branching. Few to many blossoms are borne, of the most delicate nature and graceful outline. In some, as C. albus, C. pulchellus and C. amoenus, the blossoms are beautiful, shiny, closed globes, while in the others the flower is like an open cup, half hanging or pendulous. The Star Tulips are the perfection of grace in every line and curve, and the coloring, while not always brilliant, is in the most delicate shadings and tints. All are plants of the woodland and delight in half shade and a loose, porous soil of which the principal part is leaf mold.

C. albus. Fairy Bell. A strong grower, often a foot high, and bearing as many as twenty globular blossoms. The flowers an inch in diameter. In color, pearly white, edged with silky hairs, and hanging like bells. Very large bulbs. Ready July 1st, 1 80 12 00

C. amœnus, Greene, (C. albus var. roseus). An exquisitely beautiful species between C. albus and C. pulchellus. Glowing rose pink Ready August 1st, 4 50 30 00

C. apiculatus. In habit resembling C. maweanus. Color a pleasing shade of straw color. Ready September 1st, 4 50 30 00

C. umbellatus. Wood. (C. collinus, Lemmon. Near C. maweanus. Nearly pure white, not hairy. A very pretty, new species. Ready July 1st, 4 50

	₱100	₱1000
C. pulchellus. Also strong growing. Flowers little globes, and hanging gracefully. Color a rich yellow. Ready July 1st,	$1 50	$10 00
C. maweanus. A delicate growing sort, with stem six inches high and exquisite little bells. The ground is white and the open cup filled with fine blue hairs. Ready July 1st,	1 50	10 00
C. maweanus var. roseus. Hort. Another fine strain, large flower, with pale rose tinge. Ready September 1st,	2 25	
C. maweanus var. Major. (Hort). A form of maweanus fully twice as large as type in every respect. A fine thing. Ready July 1st,	2 25	15 00
C. caeruleus. I have at last succeeded in securing the true caeruleus. Low, light blue.	3 00	
C. Benthami. This is the earliest to flower. It is the same as C. maweanus, only the color is a deep yellow with a black spot at the base of each petal. A charming variety. Ready July 1st,	1 50	10 00

SECTION III. MEADOW TULIPS.

These Calochorti are natives of wet meadows. Of all the Calochorti which I have grown, I have found C. lilacinus and C. Vesta growing well in all soils as long as well drained, and, as garden plants, thriving everywhere. In habit they are low flexuous and leafy. The cups are open and erect and numerous, an inch or so in diameter. I have closely studied the matter and have come to the conclusion that C. lilacinus and C. uniflorus are one and the same species.

~~C. lilacinus.~~ Flowers from pale to deep lilac, with or without a dark blotch at base of petal. ~~Ready July 1st.~~	~~1 50~~	~~10 00~~
C. nudus. A delicate sort with pale, naked flowers. Ready September 1st,	4 50	

Mixed Calochorti. All sorts mixed.	1 20	8 00
Mixed Mariposas.	1 50	10 00
Mixed Star Tulips.	1 20	8 00

CAMASSIA.

Camassia Esculenta. A well known and highly esteemed plant (see cut). Fine blue.	90	6 00
~~Camassia Cusickii.~~ I take pleasure in bringing this grand new species within the reach of the general public. It is destined to become a general favorite. I have grown it for three years very successfully. The bulbs are very large, weighing from two to eight ounces. The leaves large—a foot long. The flowers produced in great racemes two to three feet in height, and with hundreds of pale sky blue flowers. ~~Postage on these bulbs at buyers' expense. By slow freight at my expense.~~ Ready ~~July 15th.~~	~~10 00~~	~~75 00~~

ERYTHRONIUMS.

These beautiful lily like plants have two large radical leaves, and a naked flower scape, bearing from one to sixteen flowers which recurve like a lily. The cut well represents the habit. I follow Watson's revision of the genus.

	℔ 100	℔ 1000
E. Giganteum. Long and widely sold as E. grandiflorum and best known under that name. A splendid sort. Flowers a few to sixteen, two to two and a half inches across, straw color with an orange center. Ready July 1st,	$1 50	$10 00
E. Citrinum. Another fine large species with full, pale yellow flowers. Supply not certain. Ready Aug. 1st,	4 50	
E. Grandiflorum true (var. minor). A similar species, pale yellow, leaves not mottled. Supply certain. Ready September 1st,	4 50	
E. Hartwegi. Large light yellow flowers, each borne on a long slender scape, two to six to the bulb. New and very fine. I would especially call the attention of dealers to this stock. It has a short, thick rounded bulb, coated and almost as easy to handle as a Calochortus as it does not bruise or dry out, as most Erythroniums do. The flowers are fully equal to the popular E. Giganteum. Supply good. Ready July 1st,	2 25	15 00
E. Hendersonii. A first class novelty. Habit of E. Giganteum. Flowers between pink and purple, with a conspicuous black center. Very showy. Its beauty attracts everyone. Supply not large. Ready September 1st,	4 50	
E. Johnsonii. This is the handsomest of all Erythroniums. Color a fine glowing pink with orange center. Flowers numerous. Of first size, habit of E. Giganteum. Supply fair. Ready August 1st,	6 00	
E. revolutum, var. Bolanderii. } E. Smithii. } This fine species has one large white flower, turning to purple. Supply good. Ready August 1st,	3 00	20 00
E. purpurascens. A dwarf Alpine species, having a fine yellow flower with orange center. Flower flushed with purple. A fine sort, but hard to grow. Supply good. Ready September 1st,	4 50	
E. Montanum. This pretty sort from the high peaks of Oregon and Washington is similar to E. purpurascens. Pure white, orange center. Like E. purpurascens, it is hard to grow. Supply good. Ready September 15th,	4 50	

FRITILLARIA.

These are graceful plants, close to lilies in appearance. The leafy stalks are from a few inches to four feet high, according to species. The flowers are open pendent bells, few to many. All are

graceful, many interesting from their peculiar coloring, and some, as F. recurva, are among our loveliest flowers.

	℘100	℘1000
F. biflora. Three to nine inches high and drooping, a fine pretty flower, having a greenish ground with brown rays running from center to apex of petals. A sure bloomer, easily grown. Ready July 1st,	$3 00	$20 00
F. Agrestis, Greene. This is a large, tall variety related to F. biflora. A very spreading yellow flower. Supply uncertain. Ready August 1st,	7 50	
Glauca, Greene. A low species related to F. biflora, leafy stem, and handsome light green, very open flowers. A good thing. Supply uncertain.	6 00	
F. liliacea. In habit exactly as F. biflora, but greenish white and not lined. Ready July 1st,	3 00	20 00
F. lanceolata. A tall species with many flowers, curiously mottled in green, brown and yellow. Ready July 1st. Large bulbs,	3 00	20 00
F. lanceolata gracilis. A good new form. A black purple and quite pretty. Ready July 15th.	4 50	30 00
F. Pluriflora. This species, first collected by Hartweg, had come to be considered mythical, until last spring, I secured a fine lot. It resembles F. biflora, is much larger, with large clear reddish purple showy flowers. Ready July 1st,		7 50
F. recurva. (F. recurvata, F. recurva var. pluriflora). A splendid species of robust growth, tall, with from a few to thirty fine scarlet-orange flowers, between tubular and bell shaped in form. As beautiful as most lilies. I grade my bulbs and offer according to size. Ready July 15th.		
Immense bulbs, 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter,	6 00	
Large bulbs, 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter,	4 50	30 00
Good bulbs, ¾ to 1 inch,	2 25	15 00
½ to ¾ inch,	1 50	12 50
F. pudica. A charming, one or two flowered little species, orange yellow. I have an exceptionally fine strain, better than any heretofore offered. Ready August 1st.	4 50	30 00
F. parviflora. An odd, large sort. Ready September 1st.	4 50	
F. Atropurpurea. A slender species with handsome, dark, red-purple pendent bells. Supply uncertain. Ready Sept. 1st.	6 00	

LILIUM.

Humboldtii. This is the largest of California lilies and very showy. Flowers orange with black spots. Large sized bulbs weight packed 60 pounds to the 100: medium sized 30 to 40 pounds per 100.		
Bulbs, 9 to 11 inches,	12 50	100 00
Bulbs, 7 to 9 inches,	10 00	70 00

	₱ 100	₱ 1000
Pardalinum. Red and orange, brown spotted. This species thrives everywhere in good garden soil and is probably the most vigorous lily grown. It should be widely planted.	$3 00	$20 00
Var. minor. This has long been considered a form of L. parvum with which it is identical in bulb, leaf and pod. Blooms much earlier than L. pardalinum, small, graceful, canary yellow flowers, spotted.	7 50	50 00
Rubescens. A lily resembling L. Washingtonianum, but of much finer fuller flower, opening white spotted with brown, becoming purplish, and often with flowers of all intermediate colors on the same stalk; equaled in fragrance by no other lily. Ready November 1st.	20 00	150 00
Washingtonianum. A large lily with pure white, fragrant flowers. 3 to 5 feet high. My supply is of medium sized, very solid bulbs which carry finely. Size 7 to 9 inches.	10 00	70 00
Size 9 to 11 inches.	12 50	100 00
L. Washingtonianum var. purpureum. A purple form of the species. Not L. Rubescens.		10 00
Maritimum. A rare and fine lily; flowers deep blood red, spotted with purple; supply reliable.	12 50	100 00
L. Bolanderii. A rare species similar to L. Maritimum. Supply uncertain.	20 00	
Lilium Parryi. I am now able to insure my customers a supply of this fine lily, and of excellent quality. Flowers long trumpet shaped with a very sweet perfume; clear lemon yellow. Selected bulbs.	15 00	125 00
Parvum. TRUE. A lily of the Canadense type, 2 to 5 feet high, one to many flowered; flowers horizontal, petals not recurved, scarlet, spotted at center with brown. Supply reliable.	12 50	100 00
Columbianum. A very pretty lily much like L. Humboldtii but dwarfed.	7 50	60 00
L. Bloomerianum. Like L. Humboldtii, but with small bulbs (one to three oz.) and a reliable bloomer, brilliant orange, with black spots, occulated with red. Solid selected bulbs.	12 50	
L. Roezli. This beautiful Lily which was introduced by Roezl to European gardens about 1870, and figured in Regel Gartenflora t. 667, seems to have disappeared from cultivation, although the name is applied to a far different thing, which is a variety of L. Pardalinum. Well described by Baker. Habit of L. Pardalinum, leaves narrow, bulb not increasing as in L. Pardalinum. Petals reflexed to their base, brilliant orange red, lower half yellower, and spotted with dark purple (color exactly as in L. Humboldti). I consider this the finest acquisition to Californian lilies since L. Parryii was brought out. Supply fair. Ready September 1st.	20 00	150 00

	₱ 100	₱ 1000
L. Bourgæii. A fine L. Pardalinum form, lustrous fiery red. Supply certain.	$20 00	

Ready September 1st.

L. Washingtonianum and L. parvum are ready in October, the others in September.

HESPEROCALLIS UNDULATA.

The Lily of the Desert: one of the most lovely of flowers, inhabiting the sandy wastes of the Mohave and Colorado deserts, where the large flowers of waxy whiteness, or tinged with green, "waste their sweetness on the desert air."	20 00	150 00

TRILLIUM.

Sessile Var. Californicum. A splendid plant exactly like figure. Petals three inches long, pure white. It has a tendency to grow several plants in a clump. ☞Postage extra.	3 00	20 00
V. Rubra. Exactly as in former, except the color is a deep red purple. Postage at buyer's expense.	3 00	20 00
Supply certain. Ready July 1st.		
Ovatum. A fine sort resembling the Eastern T. grandiflorum, white, turning to wine purple.	3 00	20 00

CULTURE OF CALOCHORTI AND BRODIÆAS.

The culture of these bulbs in such a climate as that of California, where 15 degrees above zero marks the lowest degree of cold is the easiest matter possible. They only need loose loamy soil and perfect drainage. I have had the best success with these, as well as with the whole line of Dutch bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, etc., as follows: Make large boxes of two inch plank, ten inches deep. In the bottom place two or three inches of good drainage material, such as gravel or broken brick. Fill up with good loam, light sandy loom preferable. Calochorti and Brodiaeas should be planted one or two inches deep, and will thrive one and a half inches apart. When the bulbs are in and covered, it will be found that half an inch of sharp sand will save much weeding. In such a bed the bulbs are safe from gophers or moles. It is better to plant where they will be shaded a part of the day. If it is desired to grow in pots or pans, use similar soil and be careful to give good drainage. The pots can be plunged in sand till blooming time or kept in a cool situation or handled as hyacinths are.

CULTURE IN ENGLAND.

A successful grower in London Gardener writes: "A large raised bed, formed in November, and sloping to the south, was composed of leaf mould and road grit in equal parts, with a similar portion of sharp sand. The bulbs were planted three inches deep, and the whole bed was covered with weeds to throw off the heavy rains and keep the soil open. Many young growths appeared early in January, and by the end of February nearly all were showing above ground. The reeds were then removed. In my opinion a good many failnres to

grow calochorti may be attributed to late planting. The main points in the culture of calochorti are early planting, a light porous soil, sunny position, protection from heavy winter rains, (but not coddling), plenty of water whilst in full growth, and thorough ripening of the bulbs in August, either by taking them up or placing lights over them."

GENERAL NOTES.

Plant early. October is none too early.

Don't water continually. Soak up occasionally and leave alone as long as soil is barely moist.

Don't use coarse, rank manure, either barnyard or other.

Don't force too much. The longer the growing season the better.

Don't water after blooming—dry off, and if they cannot be kept dry, take up and lay away in a dry place.

Don't think because California is a warm country that the winter climate is hot. The ground is often frozen stiff for a week at a time where these bulbs are native, and heat is to be avoided until the time of blooming. It will not hurt them if the leaves are occasionally frozen stiff.

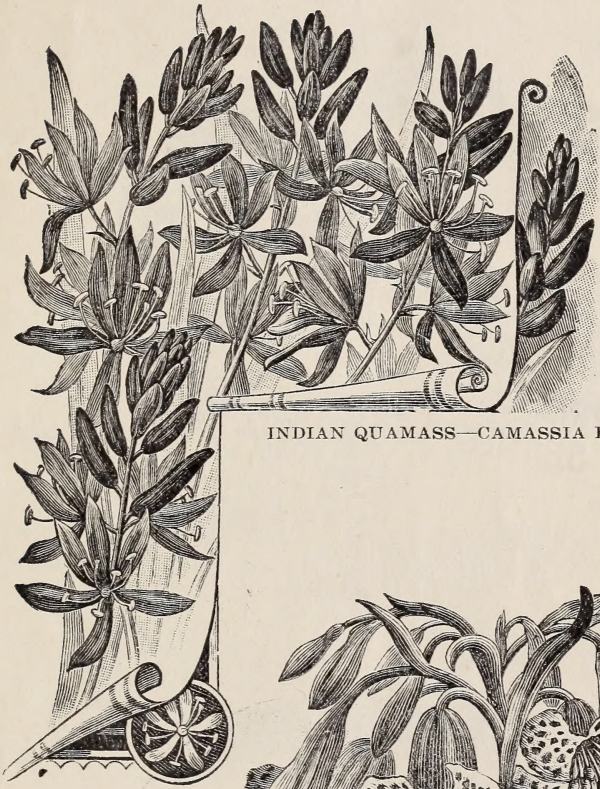
SOILS. For Brodiæas, Camassia and Fritillarias any well drained light soil, sandy loam with a little leaf mold preferable.

Star Tulips do best in loam mixed with coarse river sand, well drained.

Butterfly Tulips do well in a sandy loam or light clay loam, firm around the bulbs. Of all things avoid a rich stimulating soil with these.

Erythroniums need shade and a light, well drained soil of which leaf mold is a principal constituent.

Reports from the east this year show that Brodiæas will grow there in any garden soil and are perfectly hardy.



INDIAN QUAMASS—CAMASSIA ESCULENTA.

FRITILLARIA RECURVA.

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM.